Such user charges are intended not only as a method of funding the programme, but also for ensuring greater accountability of service providers to their clients and improving the quality of services rendered.

User charges may be introduced at a pace appropriate to the situation and graded according to various parameters, including the economic status of the user.

The institution or facility levying user charges shall be allowed to policies/guidelines to be laid down by the State/UT. Recurring grants to such facilities/institutions being inadequate to meet the requirements for renovation and supplies, the user change could become a useful supplementary source.

Funding support to NGOs shall be designed to make the NGO self-sustaining, through user charges or through community support, including support from local bodies, within a mutually agreed time frame.

Conclusion

This Policy is based on the premise that positive, forward-looking and proactive efforts leading to the achievement of its goals within and specific time-frame are not only necessary, but their accomplishment is well within the capacity of the State and Central Governments and of the people.

National Tuberculosis Control Programme

*157. SHRI A.C. JOS :
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Tuberculosis Control Programme has been affected due to shortage of funds and drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated and actual expenditure incurred for the said programme during the last three years;

(d) whether there is any shortfall in expenditure, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to meet the shortage of funds and drugs to control TB and to make the National Tuberculosis Control Programme a success in the real sense?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (e). The Central Government provides 50% of drugs for the estimated number of new cases reported under the Programme and X-Ray films rolls to the States.

The allocation of funds and actual expenditure incurred for the said Programme during the last three years is as under

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Central Allocation	Actual Expenditure out of Central Assistance
1993-94	37.42	17.19
1994-95	46.00	32.16
1995-96	46.00	41.18

The State Governments incur expenditure on meeting operational costs of the Programme and 50% requirement of drugs. The shortfall in expenditure was due to non-execution of supply orders and late supply of drugs to the Government Medical Depots by the suppliers.

A revised strategy of T.B. Control Programme has been adopted to overcome the shortcomings in the National Programme. This strategy involves directly observed Treatment (DOT), improved sputum microscopy, and intensive supervision and monitoring. This strategy is proposed to be implemented with World Bank assistance initially in 102 districts of the country.

Sports and Youth Welfare Policy

*158. SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN :
SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to formulate sports and youth welfare policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) and (b). Separate National Sports and Youth Policies already exist. A copy each thereof is enclosed as Statement. There is a proposal to re-formulate these policies with a view to making them more need-based.

STATEMENT

National Youth Policy

Youth, in all ages, has been in the vanguard of progress and social change. Thirst for freedom, impatience for quicker pace of progress and a passion for innovation, coupled with idealism and creative fervour, saw the youth in the forefront of the freedom struggle in our own land. If our youth was inspired by the call of the Father of the Nation in the first half of this century, the youth of today face the challenge of

economic development and technological progress with social justice.

The youth of India, representing a third of our population, constitute a vital and vibrant human resource. They have a right, as well as an obligation, to participate actively in national development and in shaping the DESTINY OF THE NATION which is, in point of fact, their own destiny. Their problems are many and varied and their aspirations naturally high, in a country with a great Past and greater promise for the future. The need, therefore, is to create increasing opportunities for them to develop their personality and their functional capability and thus make them economically productive and socially useful.

Such opportunities have to be created on a large scale, to cover a wide spectrum of areas of human endeavour; and they have to be made available to youth of all strata of society, particularly the disadvantaged. All national programmes should be directed to enable the youth to become a productive, self-confident and committed force for national development. These programmes must create adequate facilities for the all round development of youth and assist in their striving for excellence in all fields.

This calls for an integral and inter-disciplinary approach, involving both Government departments and organisations and sectors outside the Government such as the family, educators, leaders, voluntary agencies and youth organisations. The Central and State Governments have to provide adequate mechanisms supportive of this process.

If behaves the NATION, therefore, to assist youth in getting their due share in the country's life and progress, while equipping them to meet their obligations adequately. It is not an easy task, but it is a necessary task, in which not only the Government but the whole nation, including individuals, institutions and organisations, have to be brought together in a spirit of creative enterprise, as envisaged in this NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY.

Objectives

The policy shall be directed towards the achievement of the following OBJECTIVES :

To instil in the youth a deep awareness of and respect for the principles and values enshrined in our Constitution and a willingness to further the rule of law, with an abiding commitment to national integration, nor violence, secularism and socialism;

To promote among the youth the awareness of our historical and cultural heritage and imbue them with a sense of pride and national identity, together with a deep commitment towards their preservation, as well as the enrichment of the environment and ecology;

To help develop in the youth qualities of discipline, self-reliance, justice and fair-play, a burning concern for public weal, sporting spirit and above all, a scientific temper in their modes of thinking and action which, *inter alia*, will enable them to combat supersition, obscurantism and the numerous social ills that beset the Nation.

To provide the youth with maximum access to education which, in addition to developing their alround personality, imparts appropriate professional and vocational training, with a view to enabling them to avail of employment and self-employment opportunities towards the aim of BEKARI HATAO; and

To make the youth aware of international issues and involve them in promoting world peace, understanding and a just international economic order.

'lan of Action

The following shall represent the PLAN OF ACTION for the implementation of the NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY:

Programmes aimed at inculcating knowledge of and respect for the CONSTITUTION OF INDIA, together with a sense of national integrity, cultural unity, democratic values and faith in socialism and secularism will form the core of all youth activites.

Programmes seeking to create a thorough awareness of our history, freedom struggle, national development, achievements of modern science and technology and their applicability in overcoming socio-economic constraints and achieving faster progress, without losing our cultural identity and spiritual strength, will be implemented.

Special efforts will be made to faster and develop contacts between youth from different parts of the country, with a view to inspire them to combat regionalism, communalism, linguistic chauvinism and other divisive and fissiparous tendencies, through participation in the programme of ANTAR BHARATI.

Meaningful programmes of mass education, formal and non-formal, will be undertaken, so that the benefits of education reach all young men and women, including non-student rural youth, with particular emphasis on the dis-advantaged sections of our society.

Training programmes will be organised, aimed at imparting requisite skills to youth for self-employment, improving their employability and enhancing their productivity, while making them appreciate the dignity of labour.

Programmes will be undertaken to offer opportunities to the youth for leadership training through personality development and character building, and for motivating them to voluntary social and community service.

Promotion of physical fitness through mass participation in yoga, indigenous games and modern sports will be made an integral part of all youth programmes, together with adventure activities

calculated to develop the spirit of risk taking, team work and endurance.

Young parents will be particularly sensitized to their responsibilities and their own role as catalysts of social change, by being involved in movements against various social ills, harmful practices and superstitions, and by adopting the small family norm and appropriate family welfare measures.

True to our great tradition of viewing the world as one family, programmes, enabling contacts and close links between the youth of India and their counterparts all over the world, will be expanded, to promote international understanding and strengthen world peace.

Outstanding work done by young persons and voluntary agencies in various fields will be recognised and rewarded through a system of awards, scholarships and the like.

Implementation

The MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, Government of India, through DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS, will be the NODAL AGENCY in the Government of India for the implementation of the NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY and providing such guidance and assistance as may be required.

Systematic and scientific monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Policy will be done, to provide insights into the needs, and aspirations of the youth at different levels and to assess the impact of the programmes and the expenditure thereon in relation to stated objectives. Monitoring and evaluation would be built into the system on an on-going basis and necessary mid-term corrections applied.

Maximum participation by non-Governmental institutions, public and private, will be encouraged, and in fact sought, in the mobilisation of youth in specific areas of national development, Programmes of youth organisations will be encouraged through financial and organisational support.

Coordination

The most important component of the youth programme will be the removal of unemployment, both rural and urban, educated and non-educated. This shall inform all programmes for youth undertaken by all departments of Government, Central and State, as well as non-Governmental Agencies. This will be ensured by all these Agencies, working in unison and in mutual consultation and coordination. The DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS in the MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, Government of India, will made all efforts to serve as a clearing house of data, information and ideas germane to process of coordination, while keeping intact the independent operational aspects of each of the Agencies.

The Central Government, State Governments and Voluntary Agencies will work in close coordination in the implementation of the NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY. Detailed exercises at the local level will be initiated in order to bring about maximum utilisation of the State and Central facilities and to avoid duplication in all the spheres of activity that the POLICY contemplates, and to evolve effective, responsive and responsible mechanisms for these purposes.

A COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL YOUTH PROGRAMMES (CONYP) will be set up, bringing together representatives of the concerned Ministries, Departments and National Youth Organisations, to advise the DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS in discharging its duties in the effective implementation of the NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY.

Conclusion

It is significant that the National Youth Policy is being launched in the year of the birth centenary of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. In the implementation of the policy, the nation and the Government will be guided and inspired by the philosophy and vision of Pt. Nehru, who was not only the rallying point of youth during the struggle for Independence but also the man who became a symbol of resurgent youth in Independent India. With his world view of history and his modern, scientific temper working in unison with the traditions and heritage of this great country, Pt. Nehru was a great humanist who strove for the ideals of socialism, secularism and democracy. These cardinal principles and ideals enshrined in the Constitution of India will inform all programmes of action for implementation of the Policy, enabling the youth of India to march forward, with confidence in themselves and faith in the future, basing their convictions on our ancient heritage but utilising their skills, knowledge, energies and idealism to harness the fruits of science and appropriate technology in building a new and vibrant India.

National Sports Policy

The importance of participation in sports and physical educational activities for good health, a high degree of physical fitness, increase in individual productivity and also its value as a means of beneficial recreation promoting social harmony and discipline is well established. The need to every citizen, irrespective of age and sex, to participate in and enjoy games, sports and recreational activities is, therefore, hereby recognized. The necessity of raising the national standards in games and sports so that our sportsmen and women acquit themselves creditably in international sports competitions is equally recognised. It is the duty of the Central and State Governments, therefore, to accord to sports and physical education a very high priority in the process of all round development. They should promote and develop traditional and modern

games and sports, and also yoga, by providing the necessary facilities and infrastructure on a large scale and by inculcating sports consciousness among the masses, so that by their regular participation in sports and physical education activities, the nation is made healthy fit and strong.

The Government of India are happy to note that the principle as stated above and the policy statements which follow enjoy the supprt of the State Governments.

The Government of India, accordingly, resolve that promotion of sports and physical education in the country be undertaken in the following manner :-

Infrastructure in Villages and Towns : No programme of promotion of sports and physical education on a large scale can succeed unless the minimum sports facilities such as playfields, indoor halls, swimming pools etc., are provided in the villages and towns, alike for the general public, industrial workers and in educational institutions. Such facilities should, therefore, be provided in a phased manner so as to cover the entire country in course of time. Only then it would be possible to fulfil the basic object of mass participation in sports and physical education activities. A timebound programme needs to be drawn up for this purpose by the Central and State Governments.

Preservation of Play-Fields and Open Spaces : The Central and State Governments should make efforts to ensure, of necessary by suitable legislation, that existing play-fields and stadia in rural and urban areas are preserved for sports purposes and progressively more existing open spaces are made available for sports any physical education activities.

Nutrition : The need for imporving the level of nutrition of the population at large is already recognised. Efforts should be made to ensure that the diet available to sportsmen and women has the nutritional value necessary to meet the specific requirements of different games and sports in which they participate.

Identification of Talent : Those concerned with the promotion of sports should make all efforts to identify sports talent at a young age and to nurture it so as to realise its full potential.

Sports and Physical Education in Education in Educational institution : Sports and physical education should be made an integral part of the curriculum as a regular subject in schools and other similar educational institutions. A great deal of emphasis should be laid on participation in sports activities also in universities, colleges and other institutions awarding degrees and diplomas.

Sports Institutions : Steps whould be taken to establish institutions such as sports universities, colleges, schools and hostels which lay special emphasis on identifying, nurturing and developing sports talent to its full potential. Normal education has to be an integral part of the curriculum of these institutions besides their special emphasis on sports and physical education.

Incentives : Adequate incentives should be provided to those who excel in sports.

Special consideration for employment : Special consideration should be given to those who excel in sports in the matter of employment, including self-employment.

Voluntary Efforts : Voluntary effort has to play an important role in promotion of sports both in respect of competitive sports and mass participation in sports activities. It is necessary, therefore, that cooperation of voluntary bodies such as the Indian Olympic Association, the national sports federation, sports clubs and other is enlisted in this endeavour.

International Competitions : The Indian Olympic Association and the national sports federations have a special responsibility with regard to competitive sports. They should present a unified and cohesive image in keeping with the dignity of the nation. Their responsibility is even greater where participation of national teams in international competitions is involved. Such federations should, therefore, be encouraged to regularly hold national competitions and implement effective plans for the preparation of national teams for participation in international competitions and ensure proper selection, physical fitness and coaching of players for this purpose. They should also resist any change in the rules of a game at the international level that seeks to change the original form of the game to the detriment of sporting ability or style of any particular nation or group of nations.

International Exposure : National teams should be sent abroad to take part in international competitions only when, by physical conditioning, coaching and practice, they have attained standards required for such competitions. Diplomatic priorities of the country should be kept in view when considering international participation abroad or organisation of international events within the country.

Priority in Competitive Sports : While encouraging competitive sports, priority should be accorded to :

(a) Sports disciplines recognised for the Olympics, the Asian Games and the Commonwealth Games; and

(b) Those internationally recognised games for which a world federation exists and which, like chess, are widely played in India.

Appropriate Equipment : Every effort should be made to promote the sports goods industry in the country so that it is able to produce and make available equipment of internationally acepted standards at reasonable cost for use in sports. Until such time as the indigenous sports goods industry is able to do so,

equipment of appropriate international standards should be made available for sports competitions requiring such equipment, by importing it free of customs duty.

Promotion of Sports and Physical Education by Non-Governmental Institutions : Government alone cannot promote and develop sports and physical education on the scale required. Active participation and support from non-governmental institutions, whether public or private, in the matter of finance, infrastructure and organisation should be encouraged.

Research and Development : Research and development in the field of sports and physical education should be actively encouraged both in the private and public sectors. In this context, special attention needs to be paid to the development of sports sciences in the country.

Employment of Mass Media : The mass media should be effectively employed in spreading and sustaining sports consciousness in the country.

The implementation of this sports policy will need substantial additional financial outlays by the Central and States Governments. Investment in the promotion of sports and physical education, being investment in health, fitness, productivity and social well-being of the people, is really for upgradation of our human resources for development. Such investment in sports and physical education should, therefore, be adequately increased.

The Government of India will review alongwith the State Governments, every five years, the progress made in the implementation of this national policy and suggest further course of action as may be necessary as a result of such review.

Supply of Blood Platelets by R.C.S.

*159. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Hardoi) : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Red Cross Society (R.C.S.) has failed to provide blood platelets and is finding it difficult to ensure the steady supply of blood;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the concrete steps proposed to be taken by the society in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) to (c). During September, October and November, 1996, the Blood Banks of the IRCS has been functioning round the clock on all days of the week with enhanced medical and para-medical work force and supplied platelet Concentrate as per the demand of patients coming from various hospitals and nursing homes in and around Delhi. No cases was refused.

Yellow Fever Warning

*160. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Health Organisation has since warned of a possible outbreak of yellow fever in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the basis on which outbreak of yellow fever in the country is anticipated by the World Health Organisation;

(c) whether the hand of certain foreign power is feared in the spread of this disease, as they might have conducted certain virus tests in this country; and

(d) the reaction of the Government with regard thereto stating the preventive measures taken to meet such an eventuality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b). The World Health Organisation (WHO) in their Regional Health Report, 1996 have stated that there are some viral infections, including Yellow Fever, that have the potential for spreading in epidemic proportions to the coastal part of East Africa and from there to South East Asia Region, on account of the recent epidemic of Yellow Fever in Kenya.

(c) Government has received no such report.

(d) With a view to facilitating passengers coming from overseas and to provide a single window clearance, so that their waiting time is reduced, the work pertaining to health checks at the Airports has been entrusted to the Immigration authorities since 1986. Such cases, which are specifically referred by the Immigration authorities, are thoroughly examined and, if required, the passengers are placed under quarantine under the provisions of India Port Health Rule, 1955 and the Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1954. Measures to step up surveillance have also been initiated.

Lease Hold Rights to Different Lands

1298. SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA :
SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of leasehold rights on different lands granted during the last three years to various individual institutions and trade union organisations by the Directorate of Defence Estate, Central Command;

(b) while granting lease hold rights, Government have not cared to maintain environmental aspect, nor did it get any clearance from the concerned authority;